

THE RALEIGH NEWS

VOL. XIV--NO. 6.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM

THE YELLOW FEVER.

LIBERAL DONATIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS.

St. Louis, September 6.—It is uniformly reported that in secret session last night discussed the question of establishing a strict quarantine against all cities having yellow fever; that it was decided after to night no through passengers or freight trains from infected districts were permitted to enter St. Louis by the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern and Cairo Short Line Rail Roads, and that all steamers and river craft be held at quarantine, twelve miles below the city, so still further away until released by order of the board.

DETROIT, N. J., September 6.—The Singer Sewing Machine Company and employees here last night raised \$4,000 for the fever sufferers. Every one subscribing something. St. John's Episcopal Church raised \$125, and public subscription have been started by the Daily Journal.

BALTIMORE, September 6.—At the Corn and Flour Exchange this morning ten peach boxes, donated by Capt. John Wood, for the yellow fever sufferers, were sold at auction, James Knox paid thirty-five dollars for the first choice; one sold for twenty dollars; two for fifteen dollars each and the balance for ten dollars each; total, one hundred and forty-five dollars. Afterwards two peach boxes from another source, were sold for five dollars each.

New York, September 6.—Mayor Ely to-day received subscriptions for the yellow fever sufferers to the amount of \$405.89. Contributions were also sent to Mayor Ely from the Forest and Stream Publishing Company to the amount of three hundred and fifteen dollars.

A circular issued by the International Young Men's Christian Association has been sent to all associations of the United States and Canada, of which they are parent association, requesting help for the Southern sufferers.

The Southern Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce received up to now to-day subscriptions to the amount of \$105, making a total of \$62,48.10. The committee decided to-day to remit the following amounts to the South: \$10,000 to the Howard Association of New Orleans, one-half of which is to be distributed in small interior towns, such as Canton, Grenada, Greenville, etc., as the Howard Association shall see fit; \$2,500 to the Howard Association of Memphis, of the sum \$500 ordered to be sent to Brownsville, Tenn., and one thousand dollars to St. Louis.

The subscriptions for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, collected through the ballot boxes, under the charge of the police, amounted to \$2,330.8. Contributions by precincts amount to \$3,133.1; the total report by the Relief Committee was \$983.89, making a total up to date of \$6,293.49.

ST. LOUIS, September 6.—The official report from the Quarantine Hospital, the first made since its opening, three weeks ago, shows that the total persons received there were 48; discharged, 22; died, 15; remaining, 27. Among the deaths were James Pattee, August Becker, General Stephane, A. Woodward, Charles M. Parsons and Henry Collier. All the patients at this hospital are refugees from the south.

The Merchants Exchange Disbursing Committee have sent an additional \$250 each to Memphis, New Orleans and Vicksburg; one hundred and thirty dollars to Port Gibson; two hundred and sixteen dollars to Canton, Mississippi, and two hundred dollars to Holly Springs, Mississippi. Over two hundred dollars worth of beds were also sent to Memphis.

CANTON, Miss., September 6.—Over 30 new cases were reported at Hickman, Ky., this morning.

The number of the fever has created considerable alarm in Cairo. Many families have left and many more will leave. Since the steamer Batesville direct from Memphis, slipped on the quarantine officers yesterday, the rules are being more rigidly enforced, and it is difficult for the travellers from below to get into the city.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Two hundred and eighty-nine new cases and 61 deaths are reported. The weather is clear and warm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—The following card explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.

Some misrepresentations having found their way into print in regard to the relations of the different benevolent associations of New Orleans with each other, the undersigned representatives, in Congress of said city, deem it proper to state to their fellow citizens throughout the country, who may be disposed to contribute to the relief of the sufferers, that the three Relief Associations, namely, the Howard Association, the Peabody Subsistence Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association are all composed of the best and most benevolent men of New Orleans, and are working together for the most perfect harmony. The contributions of money may be forwarded to either organization, with the perfect assurance that the aid given will be properly and efficiently applied to the benefit of the suffering. The Howard Association have devoted themselves specially to furnishing doctors, nurses and medicine to the sick. The Peabody Subsistence Association are organized specially for the purpose of collecting provisions, breadstuffs and other articles of food, and distributing the same to the destitute in the city of New Orleans. The latter association is publicly employed to make the issue of the Howard Association, to the proper sum to which supplies of food and clothing should be sent. The Young Men's Christian Association is engaged in looking up cases of sickness and destitution, and reporting them to the Howards and Peabodys, as the case may demand. The government has directed the issue of its supplies to the sufferers at New Orleans, to be made through these Associations (Signed)—

R. L. GIBSON,
E. JOHN ELLIS.

MOBILE, Sept. 6.—The Can't Get Away club have sent to-day to Holly Springs seven nurses; to Hickman, Ky., five nurses. This club has to-day remitted to Hickman, Ky., \$100; to Holly Springs, Miss., \$100; to Forrest, Miss., \$100; to Vicksburg, \$100. The amount remitted by the club to the fever-infected cities is four thousand dollars; total number of nurses sent, 60; physicians, 7. There is no case of yellow fever in Mobile. Louis Klotz, operator, leaves to-night for Memphis.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION.

By Telegraph to the News.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 6.—The State Democratic Convention met yesterday. Michael Doran of Leavenworth, Chairman; H. P. Hall and E. T. Archibald, Secretary. The committee on resolutions reported a preamble and resolutions which were adopted. They assert that the refusal of the Electoral Commission to investigate the frauds in Louisiana and Florida were violations of law under which it was organized and a gross insult to the people of the United States, but while its decision was right, that decision ought not to exclude authentic investigation and due accountability of the acts were quite connected with the frauds. That the present business distress of the country is due directly to the pernicious financial legislation of the Republican party. That there should be no further contraction of the currency; no tariff for protection; no class legislation and no increase of the bonded debt. There should be a gradual substitution of national treasury notes for certificates of the people of the United States. The warmest sympathy of the convention is extended to the laboring classes who have been thrown out of employment by the unfair financial policy and unjust legislation of the Republican party, and the Democrats are pledged to the revision of that policy and the restoration of all rights to which they are entitled. There can be no legitimate employment of organized force in the country except to execute law and maintain public peace. No violence should be countenanced to obtain redress for any alleged grievance, but should be repressed at every cost until relief can be secured by legal methods. The country is congratulated on the adoption of the constitutional and pacific policy of local and self government in the South, which has brought peace and harmony to that section. The following are the main resolutions made: For Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, William Mitchell; of Winona; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Dillon O'Brien; Auditor of State, Mahan M. Black. Resolutions were adopted urging upon the party and the country the improvement of the Mississippi River.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

Net receipts at all U. S. ports during week, 29,352 Net receipts at all U. S. ports same week last year, 5,733 Total receipts to this date, 25,174 " " same date last year, 4,043 Exports for the week, 2,879 " " same week last year, 6,232 Total exports to date, 2,157 " " same date last year, 5,432 Stock at all U. S. ports, 57,101 same time last year, 114,636 Stock at all interior towns, 6,477 same time last year, 9,303 Stock in Liverpool, 519,000 same time last year, 807,000 Stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 10,000 Stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year, 23,000

A BOILER EXPLOSION.

By Telegraph to the News.

JACKSONVILLE, September 6.—The steamer Reliance running between this port and Savannah exploded boiler last night about 12 o'clock, when about two miles out from St. Marys, Ga. The first engineer, Wm. Moulton, colored, second engineer, Josiah Armstrong, of Savannah, colored, and second mate, Wm. Dantis, of this city are missing, and are no doubt killed or drowned. Rev. Mr. Dunlap, of Savannah had his thigh broken near his hip. None of the other passengers of whom there were fortunately few are seriously hurt. Several of the colored crew were injured by the steam, and George Edwards, the cook was dead. The iron works were blown to atoms. Parson Richardson, most miraculously escaped his room being blown to pieces, but he was not hurt. Capt. White and the first mate were blown into the river but were not seriously injured. Assistance was promptly sent from St. Marys and the wounded were taken to Savannah on the city of Bridgeton.

THE CAR DRIVER'S STRIKE.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The car driver's strike continues. A special order was sent out last evening to the various regiments throughout the city, ordering a special guard to be placed on duty at each of the following armories: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 22nd, 69th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 163d, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172d, 173d, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182d, 183d, 184th, 185th, 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774th,

DAILY NEWS

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1878

ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The News Building, No. 6 Martin Street.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Congressional Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT:
JESSE J. YEATES,
of Herford.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
of New Hanover.

FOR CONGRESS, FOURTH DISTRICT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
of Franklin.

FOR CONGRESS, FIFTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES,
of Guilford.

FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH DISTRICT:
WALTER L. STEELE,
of Rockingham.

FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT:
ROBERT F. ARMFIELD,
of Iredell.

FOR CONGRESS, EIGHTH DISTRICT:
ROBERT B. VANCE,
of Buncombe.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.

Fourth Congressional District.

The Hon. J. J. Davis, the Democratic nominee for Congress from this District, will address the citizens of Johnston county at:

Benton, Thursday, September 5th.
O'Neal's, Friday, " 6th.
Wilders, Saturday, " 7th.
Smithfield, Monday, " 9th.
Wilson's Mills, Tuesday, " 10th.
Selma, Wednesday, " 11th.

We are also authorized to announce for Mr. Davis the following additional appointments:

Auburn, Wake, Thursday, Sept. 12th.
Panther Branch, Wake, Friday, Sept. 13th.

Panther's, Wake, Saturday, Sept. 14th.
Apex, " Monday, " 16th.
Pittsboro, Chatham, Tuesday, " 17th.
Cary, Wake, Thursday, " 19th.
Durham, Orange, Friday, " 20th.
Chapel Hill, " Saturday, " 21st.

The place of speaking in Panther Branch Township will be given hereafter.

Sound Sentiments and Telling Truths.

Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, who has only so far served a single session in Congress, is one of the men who is destined to take high position in the United States Senate. A gallant soldier of the South in the late war, and a gentleman of fair intellect and excellent mind and judgment, he is a credit to the constituency which sent him to the National Councils. In a recent interview with a Reporter of the Washington Post he gave expression to sentiments of patriotism and sagacity, which stamp him as a profound thinker as well as a sterling patriot. Among other things he said:

"The Radical party is on trial, answering for its sins against the people, amongst others for its legislative favoritism towards a moneyed oligarchy, while the Democracy are using measures of relief from these terrible wrongs and hardships. We have a great purpose to accomplish, and move all in the same direction. Some go faster than others, but the great controlling body go steadily forward until by repudiation and other substantial measures it is done to the people, and care that the honor of the country and the just rights of the people's creditors shall be secured and maintained."

An admirable epitome of the purposes and aspirations of the Democratic party.

The Radical party is on trial, before the great popular tribunal, for the sins which it has committed, and the verdict is to be rendered in November. In North Carolina, it is bringing to the bar of its defense a few men who have been its bitterest assailants in the past, but this is not the first time that some advocates have outraged public sentiment for the sake of actual or contingent fees.

What could have been more fitting said that the following, or what could more tersely express the duplicity of Radicalism and the duty of the Democratic people of the South :

"There is not the slightest ground for apprehension that the people of the South will be drawn into any fineness of Radicalism, under any disguise it may adopt. They certainly will not abandon their reliance upon a party that is true and steadfast in the maintenance of the constitutional rights of all the people, under all circumstances, to follow the old leaders of the Radical party in a feigned purpose of giving financial relief from the very distresses which they have inflicted upon the country. They will understand that while the Radical party is in distress every pang of its trial brings forth a new brood of heretics to yes, despite of itself. It now has the hobby of an irreconcilable conflict between labor and capital. It used to be the irreconcilable conflict between free and slave labor." In the South it assumes the championship of the laboring classes; hence it hopes by such means to regain its domination over the negro race, while it upbraids the Democracy in the North for any expression of sympathy for the people who starve in the shadows of the palaces of the wealthy princes. It wants a strong government in the North to keep the labor down, and a weak one in the South to keep the employers down. We will be slow to leave our moorings to follow these plots to sea. The South was never more alive to the conviction that the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people in every section of the country depends upon the rigid enforcement of the Constitution as interpreted by Democratic construction and practice in its application to all public measures."

In reply to an enquiry as to the purpose or desire of the Democrats of the South to press their claims to recognition in the matter of national offices, Senator Morgan utters these manly words:

"We aspire to a just influence, proportional to our population, wealth and capacities, in the conduct of public affairs, and we resent the thought that

we are in any sense, or for any cause, unworthy to enjoy such influence equally with the people of any other section. But we do not rate our influence by the compensation of mere officeholding. We have not insisted on a candidate for the Presidency even as far south as Maryland or Virginia. As to the vice-Presidency, it is almost a nominal matter. We ought to have the speakership of the House as a matter of justice, and because that would give us some influence in the real affairs of the country. I believe the South would be content with such a recognition, and that it would be the most sensible thing we could do to ask it. Still, if this is denied us, we should abate nothing of our zeal for the great party of the Constitution, whose success is to us a guarantee of the continued enjoyment of the blessings of free and just government."

Finally, he says, and well and feelingly says, that the Southern Democrats "have many terrible lessons to forget before they can be induced to abandon their principles and organization, through which the civilization of the South has been saved from utter destruction." Aye, terrible lessons, truly! One, who has passed from house to house in the fever-haunted streets of our stricken Southern cities and walked amid the horrible scenes of suffering and of death, might as well be expected to forget such frightful realities, as that the true men of our section should forget the despotism, humiliation and oppression of which they have been the victims under the Radical rule of former years!

Grant in ISSO.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell expresses the opinion that Gen. Grant will be nominated by the Republicans in 1880. He thinks no man among the Republicans can carry so large a vote in the South. He expresses no opinion as to his personal preference, but there is no doubt that he, like all other members of Grant's cabinet except Jewell and Blaine, is in favor of the ex-President's candidature.

Blaine, too, has been interviewed. He thought undoubtedly that Grant would make a very strong candidate for the Presidency. If the convention were to be held right away the General would receive the nomination, and it was not impossible that the Republican party might be placed in such a position as to make the silent statesman the only candidate available. But then for the last twenty years all the Presidents had come from the West and he thought the East would grow restive under such treatment pretty soon. Good Presidential timber grew in the East. He really didn't know why the man shouldn't come from Maine as well as from anywhere else, which was but another way of saying that Blaine was willing to serve his country.

The Seventh District—Hon. W. M. Robbins.

Our adversaries have been building high expectations upon the probability of Democratic disaffection in the Seventh District. We are gratified to learn that all discordant elements have been entirely harmonized and reconciled. We know, from the first, that those who expected or hoped to find a disorganizer in the Hon. William M. Robbins reckoned without their host. The Democratic party contains no man truer to organization than he—no man more conscientiously devoted to the great principles for which we contend. We endorse every word which stumps him as a profound thinker as well as a sterling patriot. Among other things he said:

"The Radical party is on trial, answering for its sins against the people, amongst others for its legislative favoritism towards a moneyed oligarchy, while the Democracy are using measures of relief from these terrible wrongs and hardships. We have a great purpose to accomplish, and move all in the same direction. Some go faster than others, but the great controlling body go steadily forward until by repudiation and other substantial measures it is done to the people, and care that the honor of the country and the just rights of the people's creditors shall be secured and maintained."

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What could have been more fitting said that the following, or what could more tersely express the duplicity of Radicalism and the duty of the Democratic people of the South :

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not abandon their reliance upon a party that is true and steadfast in the maintenance of the constitutional rights of all the people, under all circumstances, to follow the old leaders of the Radical party in a feigned purpose of giving financial relief from the very distresses which they have inflicted upon the country. They will understand that while the Radical party is in distress every pang of its trial brings forth a new brood of heretics to yes, despite of itself. It now has the hobby of an irreconcilable conflict between labor and capital. It used to be the irreconcilable conflict between free and slave labor." In the South it assumes the championship of the laboring classes; hence it hopes by such means to regain its domination over the negro race, while it upbraids the Democracy in the North for any expression of sympathy for the people who starve in the shadows of the palaces of the wealthy princes. It wants a strong government in the North to keep the labor down, and a weak one in the South to keep the employers down. We will be slow to leave our moorings to follow these plots to sea. The South was never more alive to the conviction that the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people in every section of the country depends upon the rigid enforcement of the Constitution as interpreted by Democratic construction and practice in its application to all public measures."

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southern sisters. A man must have a heart of stone who can read unmoved the story which each morning brings us of how corporations, Boards of Trade, pleasure seekers, gay girls and little children, actors, laborers, scholars, all hurry forward with their outstretched hands and help. In the South, too, look at brave martyrs going day by day to death; the poor nurse, the skilled physician, the Catholic priest and Protestant minister—men and women of God, and whom God will reward; it is a spectacle enabling to all human nature. Surely the great Brother of us all must be satisfied with these His friends.

The Goldsboro Messenger says that Jo Turner's audience at the Meadows in Johnston county, (this was before Mr. Davis joined him), counted just eight persons,—two negroes and six whites,—and that, at Bantonville, he made the "same old speech" to an audience of twenty-five people, half white and half black. The Messenger adds: "A respectable Republican of Johnston county told us yesterday that Turner could not get the Republican vote of the county; to use his own words, he said that "the impudent presumption of Turner was without a parallel," and really so it is."

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church has taken the one honest and straightforward course in regard to Bishop McCosky, and, without dissenting voice, declared his deposition from his sacred office. Sad as is the story of this old man's fall, there is much reason for congratulation that there has been no temporizing with the case, such as has been too common in the dealings of ecclesiastical tribunals with offending ministers.

Jos. J. Martin, the Radical nominee for Congress in the first District, was temporary chairman of the Republican Convention in Tarboro which nominated the negro, J. H. Collins, for Solicitor of this Judicial District. It will be well for Maj. Yeates to remind the people of this fact. No greater outrage has disgraced the career of Radicalism in this State, fruitful as it has been in all manner of evils and indignities.

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The Seventh District—Hon. W. M. Robbins.

Our adversaries have been building high expectations upon the probability of Democratic disaffection in the Seventh District. We are gratified to learn that all discordant elements have been entirely harmonized and reconciled. We know, from the first, that those who expected or hoped to find a disorganizer in the Hon. William M. Robbins reckoned without their host. The Democratic party contains no man truer to organization than he—no man more conscientiously devoted to the great principles for which we contend. We endorse every word which stumps him as a profound thinker as well as a sterling patriot. Among other things he said:

"The Radical party is on trial, answering for its sins against the people, amongst others for its legislative favoritism towards a moneyed oligarchy, while the Democracy are using measures of relief from these terrible wrongs and hardships. We have a great purpose to accomplish, and move all in the same direction. Some go faster than others, but the great controlling body go steadily forward until by repudiation and other substantial measures it is done to the people, and care that the honor of the country and the just rights of the people's creditors shall be secured and maintained."

An admirable epitome of the purposes and aspirations of the Democratic party.

The Radical party is on trial, before the great popular tribunal, for the sins which it has committed, and the verdict is to be rendered in November. In North Carolina, it is bringing to the bar of its defense a few men who have been its bitterest assailants in the past, but this is not the first time that some advocates have outraged public sentiment for the sake of actual or contingent fees.

What could have been more fitting said that the following, or what could more tersely express the duplicity of Radicalism and the duty of the Democratic people of the South :

"There is not the slightest ground for apprehension that the people of the South will be drawn into any fineness of Radicalism, under any disguise it may adopt. They certainly will

not abandon their reliance upon a party that is true and steadfast in the maintenance of the constitutional rights of all the people, under all circumstances, to follow the old leaders of the Radical party in a feigned purpose of giving financial relief from the very distresses which they have inflicted upon the country. They will understand that while the Radical party is in distress every pang of its trial brings forth a new brood of heretics to yes, despite of itself. It now has the hobby of an irreconcilable conflict between labor and capital. It used to be the irreconcilable conflict between free and slave labor." In the South it assumes the championship of the laboring classes; hence it hopes by such means to regain its domination over the negro race, while it upbraids the Democracy in the North for any expression of sympathy for the people who starve in the shadows of the palaces of the wealthy princes. It wants a strong government in the North to keep the labor down, and a weak one in the South to keep the employers down. We will be slow to leave our moorings to follow these plots to sea. The South was never more alive to the conviction that the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people in every section of the country depends upon the rigid enforcement of the Constitution as interpreted by Democratic construction and practice in its application to all public measures."

In reply to an enquiry as to the purpose or desire of the Democrats of the South to press their claims to recognition in the matter of national offices, Senator Morgan utters these manly words:

"We aspire to a just influence, proportional to our population, wealth and capacities, in the conduct of public affairs, and we resent the thought that

we are in any sense, or for any cause, unworthy to enjoy such influence equally with the people of any other section. But we do not rate our influence by the compensation of mere officeholding. We have not insisted on a candidate for the Presidency even as far south as Maryland or Virginia. As to the vice-Presidency, it is almost a nominal matter. We ought to have the speakership of the House as a matter of justice, and because that would give us some influence in the real affairs of the country. I believe the South would be content with such a recognition, and that it would be the most sensible thing we could do to ask it. Still, if this is denied us, we should abate nothing of our zeal for the great party of the Constitution, whose success is to us a guarantee of the continued enjoyment of the blessings of free and just government."

Finally, he says, and well and feelingly says, that the Southern Democrats "have many terrible lessons to forget before they can be induced to abandon their principles and organization, through which the civilization of the South has been saved from utter destruction." Aye, terrible lessons, truly! One, who has passed from house to house in the fever-haunted streets of our stricken Southern cities and walked amid the horrible scenes of suffering and of death, might as well be expected to forget such frightful realities, as that the true men of our section should forget the despotism, humiliation and oppression of which they have been the victims under the Radical rule of former years!

The Goldsboro Messenger says that Jo Turner's audience at the Meadows in Johnston county, (this was before Mr. Davis joined him), counted just eight persons,—two negroes and six whites,—and that, at Bantonville, he made the "same old speech" to an audience of twenty-five people, half white and half black. The Messenger adds: "A respectable Republican of Johnston county told us yesterday that Turner could not get the Republican vote of the county; to use his own words, he said that "the impudent presumption of Turner was without a parallel," and really so it is."

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church has taken the one honest and straightforward course in regard to Bishop McCosky, and, without dissenting voice, declared his deposition from his sacred office. Sad as is the story of this old man's fall, there is much reason for congratulation that there has been no temporizing with the case, such as has been too common in the dealings of ecclesiastical tribunals with offending ministers.

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DAILY NEWS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878

RAILROADS.

Condensed Time.

NORTH CAROLINA R. R.

JULY 2nd, 1878

TRAINS GOING EAST.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 8.
	DAILY.	DAILY.	DAILY ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte.....	2:50 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
Leave Hickory.....	4:55 a.m.	5:55 p.m.
Leave High Point.....	6:16 a.m.	7:05 p.m.
Leave Greensboro.....	6:26 a.m.	7:05 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Leave Winston.....	9:23 a.m.	11:15 p.m.	11:21 p.m.
Leave Durham.....	10:04 a.m.	12:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Leave Goldsboro.....	1:15 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Leave Morehead City.....	3:35 p.m.	11:35 a.m.	11:35 a.m.

TRAINS GOING WEST.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
	DAILY.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Goldsboro.....	12:15 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Leave Morehead City.....	2:25 p.m.	7:55 p.m.	7:45 a.m.
Leave Durham.....	3:25 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Leave Winston.....	4:25 p.m.	5:40 p.m.	5:40 p.m.
Leave Greensboro.....	5:25 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Leave Hickory.....	6:25 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Leave Charlotte.....	7:25 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Leave High Point.....	8:25 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Leave Goldsboro.....	9:25 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Leave Morehead City.....	10:25 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Leave Durham.....	11:25 p.m.	12:00 a.m.	12:00 a.m.
Leave Winston.....	12:25 p.m.	1:00 a.m.	1:00 a.m.
Leave Hickory.....	1:25 p.m.	2:00 a.m.	2:00 a.m.
Leave Charlotte.....	2:25 p.m.	3:00 a.m.	3:00 a.m.
Leave Goldsboro.....	3:25 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily ex. Sun.

Arrive Kernersville.....

Leave Winston.....

Leave Durham.....

Leave Goldsboro.....

Leave Morehead City.....

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DAILY NEWS

SATURDAY..... SEPTEMBER 7, 1873

THE CITY.

The Mails.

The mails now open and close as follows: Two Northern mails close at 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.; at 4:55 p.m. at 9:15 a.m. Chatham " closes " opens at 12 m. Western " opens at 7:30 a.m. Eastern mail opens at 3:30 p.m. Eastern " closes " and 1:00 p.m. Office on Sunday opens from 8:30 to 4:30 p.m. Two Northern mails close at 9:45 a.m. and 1 p.m. W. W. HOLDEN, P. M.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—For South, a day or two of cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, increasing north easterly winds rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

Index to New Advertisements.

TUCKER HALL—East Lynne, J. J. THOMAS—Commission Merchant

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—The second bale of new cotton came in yesterday.

—The Mayor of Fayetteville sent \$151.50 to Memphis, last week.

—Zoeller and Little, of Baltimore, took out a drummer's license yesterday.

—Mr. W. A. Gattis is building a two-story dwelling, on west Martin street.

—Paul Perry, a colored rough, was lodged in the guard house, yesterday, for disorderly conduct.

—After-to-morrow services will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church at 5 p.m., instead of 8:30.

—Justice Maginn has removed his office to one of the rooms in the Pullen building, Fayetteville street.

—The Governor yesterday re-appointed Geo. R. Jacques, of New York City, a Commissioner of Affidavits for this State.

—All interest yesterday centered in the grand Dime Party, and so no exciting occurrences could be chronicled.

—Floral offerings were made by the ladies, and private gardens were deprived of their treasures everywhere, yesterday.

—Mr. J. C. Brewster is getting in his fall stock of hardware. He will hereafter also keep a full line of wagon and buggy materials.

—Mr. Peyton J. Brown, so favorably known to the traveling public as conductor of the Yarboor' bus, will continue in command of that vehicle.

—Prof. C. B. Fairchild gave the ladies two boxes of choice flowers, besides a very great number of button-hole bouquets, for use last evening.

—There is now quite a revival in Old Fellowship here. Nine applications for membership were sent in to Seaton Gates Lodge on Thursday evening.

—Letters are sent at the post office addressed to J. M. Weatherly, Jamestown, N. C.; insufficiently prepaid; and Mrs. Jas. Bynum, Montague's, N. C.; no such office.

—Mr. J. Rosenbaum, kindly remembered all his ready generosity, gave the ladies a fine colors, which was last night sold at auction.

—F. B. Hill, Grocer &c. This deservedly popular merchant has on hand a well selected stock of family supplies, fancy goods, etc. Read his card, and call and see him.

—A correspondent informs us that on Sunday last, two white men and a negro at Lee's Store, in the upper end of Halifax, came fell upon one Zach Shearin, a white man, and beat him so unmercifully that his life was despaired of. Cause—whiskey.

The Temperature.
Temperature yesterday, as indicated by the thermometer at Tucker's store: 6 a.m., 70°; 2 p.m., 90°; 10 " 81°; 6 " 84°.

Steel Rails.
The D. & G. R. recently purchased six miles of steel rails. The rails of it have been laid just this side of Weldon, and the other four miles is being laid between Littleton and Macon.

Military Gossip.
The Cleveland Guards, of Shelly, (Co. B, 3rd Battalion, N. C. G.) who were not present at last year's encampment, propose to attend in force at the Fair.

In His Old Quarters.

Charles Walton, colored, has been turned over by his bondsmen to the county authorities, and will once more be domiciled in his old quarters, the work-house.

County Commissioners.

The Board met yesterday but transacted no business of special importance, only settling accounts etc. The session continues to-day, the Board concluding to finish all business matters,

The New Post Office.

Under the efficient management of Mr. John King, acting Superintendent, work on the interior of the building is progressing rapidly. The first floor is beautiful, the chandeliers are all in place. The floor is entirely finished.

Mayor's Court.

The case of Edward Eatman, white, who in a row in a saloon on Wilmington street, gave Ned Bryant, colored, a bad blow with a stick, was tried yesterday. The offender was sent on to Criminal Court in a bond of \$25.

Will Still Have Charge.

Col. S. P. Horton, for some years the efficient agent of the North Carolina Railroad Company, at Wilson Mills, will soon open a general commission house in our city, making the sale of cotton a specialty. Col. Horton is well known in Raleigh and will receive a hearty welcome from his old friends.

Early Satisfaction.

A lady from Hyde county, who was at the Fair, spoke cold friend that during an absence from home of over six weeks she had only received one letter. But she said that she was not worried, as she knew there were so many people at the Springs to write to, that she could not hope to get a letter often.

Capitol Courtesies.

Col. Turner, the courteous keeper of the capitol, is absent. Mr. Stranghan, in his absence, has charge of the grounds. He made it both a duty and pleasure to pay every attention to the requests of the ladies. The building was lighted up so that everything presented a brilliant appearance. The many courtesies extended will not be forgotten.

Personal.

Prof. F. A. Bohman has returned from visit to the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. Miss Love, wife of Dr. S. L. Lewis of Haywood county, is very sick at home. Her illness may detain the Doctor from his post of duty as State Auditor for some time.

Graham, Dares, Esq., of Wilmington, is at the Yarborough.

Captain S. S. Pegram, of Charlotte, passed through the city yesterday, en route to Boston, Mass.

Col. Walter Clark returned to the city last evening. He was in Memphis when the yellow fever broke out there, but left in time to avoid the quarantine regulations which speedily forbade all ingress from the doomed city.

Latta & Myatt.

We observe that the above new firm are making large preparations for the fall business in the reception of large quantities of prime groceries, such as Flour of all grades, Sugar, Meal, Coffee, Meat, Cheese Mallets, etc., also Bagging and Ties, in fact all supplies for the farmer and consumer.

The business character of Messrs. Latta & Myatt, their unsurpassed facilities, and extended acquaintance we bespeak for them a large and profitable trade this season. Give them a call at the old stand of Barber & Latta.

—The second bale of new cotton came in yesterday.

—The Mayor of Fayetteville sent \$151.50 to Memphis, last week.

—Zoeller and Little, of Baltimore, took out a drummer's license yesterday.

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The Executive Committee of the Fair.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society held their weekly meeting at the Yarborough house, on Thursday evening, the 5th inst., A. Creech, Esq., Chairman, and C. B. Denison, Secretary.

A number of applications for the purchase of privileged and the rent of stands at the Fair Grounds were presented. A motion of General R. F. Hoke, a committee of three was appointed to take charge of the setting up of the refreshment halls, and the arrangement of the airings, the chair appointed to the Executive Committee of the Fair.

Applications will be filed in the office of the Secretary, and referred to the Committee for action.

Communications respecting the privilege of selling ordinary merchandise were laid on the table, and the proposition declined.

A communication from Monroe, N. C., requested that glass ball shooting be made one of the attractions of the week at the Fair, was received, and its consideration postponed.

Several donations were received, and many matters of detail settled, in the interest of the finest exhibition at the Fair, and the satisfaction of the people. The application of Mr. Stanton, of LaGrange for horse power to run his machinery, was granted.

Persons desiring premium lists who have not received a copy, will please forward their names to the Secretary.

The Next State Fair.

Applications to the North Carolina Agricultural Society, for the premium list of the 18th annual State fair, at Raleigh, N. C., October 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, next.

(Acknowledged by C. B. Denison, Secretary, in behalf of the Executive Committee.)

Five hundred crescent strawberry plants, \$215, given by H. H. Stoddard, West Haven, Conn. These plants are very superior in quality, and have recently been highly commended as a great acquisition by Thos. Mecham, editor of the Gardner's Monthly, the leading authority on those exposed to yellow fever.

William's Liquid Extract of Beef is a most excellent preparation. It is particularly good for children, invalids, and decay. Book and Journal with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address, WILLIAM'S, GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, O.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Pfeiffermacher's Elastic Belts effectively cure all diseases of the heart, liver, kidneys, lungs, etc., and decay. Book and Journal with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address, PFEIFFERMACHER'S, GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, O.

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COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

RALEIGH MARKETS.

Reported by W. C. MACKIN, Official Reporter for the Board of Trade, RALEIGH, N. C., Sep. 6, 1873.

Middling, 10%; Low Middling, 10%; Sweet Good Ordinary, 10%; Good Ordinary, 10%; Middle Stains, 10%; Low Middling Stains, 10%; Good Ordinary Stains, 10%; Old Sweet Firm, new cotton 10%.

COTTON MARKET—WHOLESALE COTTON PRICES—Corrected by W. H. DODD, Official Reporter for GROCERS & COTTON EXCHANGE, RALEIGH, N. C., Sep. 6, 1873.

COTTON TIRES—CORDED, spiced, 35¢;

FLOUR, North Carolina, Patapsco Family, 7.50

CORN, MEAL, 65¢;

BACON, N. C. Hog round, 10¢;

BAKED MEAT, 10¢;

BUTTER, 10¢;

SPRING CHICKENS, 10¢;

LEATHER, Red Sole, 20¢;

OATS, shelled, 10¢;

EGGS, 10¢;

BUTTER, 10¢;

SPRING CHICKENS, 10¢;

Leather with a bit at factory price, Freight on a/c. Correspondence solicited.

POTATOES, sweet, per bushel, 60¢;

TALLOW, 10¢;

WHEAT, 10¢;

Barley, 10¢;

KIDNEY BEANS, 10¢;

BEANS, 10¢;

ONIONS, 10¢;

SPINACH, 10¢;

LEAVES, 10¢;

LEAVES,